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Address of Major T. W. Woodward before the Fairfield Agricultural Society.

MR. PRESIDENT :- It may be truthfully asserted that the Agricultural prosperity of a country is not only the true measure of its civilization, but I believe that the stability of its laws are even derendent upon the successful tillage of its soil. Whatever, therefore, have been the excellencies of a people, be they either of a mercautile or manufacturing character, it is mainly to science as applied to the tillage of its soil that we must look for the permanency of its institutions, and for the material prosperity of its community. Nations have arisen that from peculiar maratime advantages have controlled the commerce of the world and been bloated with the treasures and luxuries of foreign climes; but wholesome laws, good morals, genuine liberty and real prosperity, have remained to that people whose worship has been most constant at the shrine of Ceres. It is then eminently proper, that this people barely recovering from the overthrows of its every interest, industry and institution, should again assume the upright forms of men, and shaking off that strange and unaccountable lethargy that has enveloped them as a pall, -reach for the redemption and control its agriculturrl interests. The rude and fields—the care worn and poverty stricken mules and oxen to be met upon the high-ways, the dilapidated condition of houses and fences, admonish us that the barbarian in power has not alone exerted his influence upon our laws and morals.

The blessings of agriculture are indeed, healthful to the morals and prosperity of a country; but, the abuses are no less injurious and are equally worthy of our serious consideration; and it is proposed upon this occasion to treat of a few of its ubuses and our ability to control them.

The first material impediment in the way of anything like a gradual improvement in the texture of our soils, is the pernicious practice of allowing ourselves forced fairly and squarely into copartnership with a race mentally, morally and physically be-neath us. There is a degradation in the idea that sape the foundation of the fabric of public sentiment heretofore ; and a reversal of the practical experience of the world in every branch of industry, from the days of dam the first agriculturalist, to the present time. Do the laborers of Mr. Sprague, though of his own color, dare claim a share in his factory? Do the mechanics of the North demand a share in the fees of the contractor? Do the laborers in Europe or anywhere else demand that a copartnership shall be established before they go to work? I say not.

The cropping system now in vogue amongst us, I care not what may be the nature of your contract not only establishes a copartnership, but does indirectly authorise the negroe to use his judgment in the management of the crop. In all other avocations and in all other countries, a man has the right of selecting his own partners here, it is only necessary that the League shall issue an edict and straight way there is no more hiring for wages. Any planter who will for a series of years pursue the system of oropping now practiced by almost all of us, must in the end find himself a poor man with an impoverished plantation. Before the war I have hauled out as many as six hundred four borse loads of compost. I now use the actual droppings of the animals and no more, and, the reason is obvious ;-hands laboring for a part of the crop, object to any outside work whatever, espec ally to this thing of hauling in litter from the woods ; for it not only adds nothing to the growing crop, but they argue that they may not reside upon the place the next year, and will, therefore, reap no advantage whatever. When you reflect that the negroe as a class, has not the remotest conception of the obligations of contracts, and that all his ideas of political economy occur to him only as they reach his presen individual case, -his reasoning is not bad. The fault then is yours, and must be corrected by you. I see no reason why the negroe shall not occupy the position of the laborers of the North and of all other parts of the world in this question of the general states of capital and labor.

Bir, it is too true that the agriculture of this State is being consigned into the hands of the negroes. We have been forced to submit to his ideas of taxes and of laws, but we are tamely and voluntarily turning over to him this last grand bulwark of civilization that should have been left as an inheritance to the children of white men. Where is the hope for the future redemption of this land, if we are dependant upon the agricultural ideas of the negroe; not only for our daily bread, but for our artioles of expurt? The science of agriculture simple as it is supposed to be, has cost the world hundreds of years of the toil and thought of its best men and ablest minds. In addition to the above, there is now little or no interval between the laying by of the crop and the commencement of the gathering of it as was the case in those good old days of systematic labor. Then, we had time to hand trash for barn yard and stables, clear land, clean fence corners and repair buildings; now under the cropping system, we wage an inglorious con-test with Gen. Green from the time of planting till the maturing crop admonishes us that it is time to put it beyond the reach of rogues. There is snother objection to this opping system and it is this; laborers who work for a part of the crop are usually required to furnish thems lves; that is: an individual who has neither bread, meat, money nor credit, is expected to feed and cloth himself and perhaps a large family. This involves one of two contingencies, he must either steal. (and many a poor swine, sheep and cow, does suffer,) of he must apply to his employer, who, if he is not an honest man is thereby furnished with a pretext for absorbing his years wages, or if he is an honest man and it happens to be : poor crop year like last year, for instance, and there is nothing made, he looses his ad-yardes and has the satisfaction of seeing his laborer depart at the end of the year in his debt. I know men who have loss their all by by this system. I lost more

the country since the war, demonstrate the con, flour and hay, \$227, 743 60. Recollect difficulties,—the impossibilities of manufact that large supplies of the above named artituring under this system; that most valua- cleanre received at Doko, Ridgevny, Youngs-ble, most lasting of all manures that I have ville and Blackstocks, and upon the other tried; the barn yard, cow pen and stable side of the District, at Alston. Lyles' Ford

compost. It is no uncommon sight to see and Shelton's and computing that all these lands that have been redeemed from utter only obtain as much as Winnsboro, we have barrenness by the use of these composts which for a series of years demonstrated the permanency of its improvement by remunerative crops, but I have seen no such all of which at fair estimates, amounts to ffects from the use of commercial manures alone, show little effect, for the second crop and I don't hesitate to say that the increased productions in my crops of '68'69 and did not repay the considerable outlay of cash for them, nor, do I believe that a fair statement for the District for there years would make a better showing. They do pay with good seasons but are too high priced. The system of coparinership cropping; is there-fore, detrimental to the agricultural inter-

ests of the South, and we must adopt an-The practice of renting lands to negroes is also an abuse. Rented lands and hired horses, under my observation, are never improved. The first and greatest care of a land owner should be the judicious ar. rangement of his raws with a view to the prevention of washing. It is usoless to apply masure of any kind if your rows run up and down hill so that the water holding in solution the very cream of your soil runs down to an already enriched valley, or as is often the case, the manure itself is swept out and born upon the bosom of the torrent to the sea. I believe that the whole plan for the future agricultural redemption of this State, if not of the South, is centered in this one idea, of level rows. If I have attained any success as a farmer, or have atoned for the destruction of 237 acres of original forest, the fairest of the land, it has been by an effort to preserve it in its will see that this great boon of free labor virgin purity—by level rows; and it is to be seen to day, not in a state of perfect preservation, it is true, but I will challenge the District to show a field of the same size, 15 District to show a new or the same size, to years old, with as few gullies.

I have seen more vitality swept away by one rain storm than could be replaced by years of scientific manuring accompanied

years of scientific minuring accompanies by a judicious rotation of crops; and I know of nothing more discouraging to the farmer than to have lands upon which he has bestowed extra preparation, torn into gallies and born away to enrich his neigh-bors bottoms. It is then essentially important that this general land wasting should be prevented if possible; for unless it be The mule if he eats only 40 bushels of present leaves us, with poorer lands then we had before. Whilst (as stated before) my experience was not as satisfactory as was desirable, still I have accomplished much in the preservation of my lands. The system pursued is the old plan that has been practiced for years by Georgia and South Carolina farmers, of running a guide row with a rafter level, which can be done by any one, for you have no care as to where the row will lead, as the level is indicated by the instrument, after this you lay off with the plow for 20 or 30 yards upon each you are lossing your level—go 80 or 40 yards farther up or down as the case may be, run another guide row, and keep repeating the process till you have a case of the process ng the process till you have finished the field—fill with short rows any places where the parallels do not coincide. This is the whole process, and the job once done is alays there, for if the lands be sown in small grain even, the water furrows are on hand for another years operation. Many persons combine the level plan with a system of hillside ditching which I think if properly lone adds materially to the preservationilthough I believe that more land in the pills of Fairfield has been ruined by the mproper grade and location of ditches than has been lost by the want of them. A sound judgment must decide the location and fall of ditches for each separate field ; with these general precautions, viz: make your ditches as short as possible, and always empty the water up the valley. The ditching is done with the same rafter level used for the rows, but is arranged to show the fall as well as the level, a fall of from 21 to 31 nches ip 15 feet, being given according to he nature of the soil, sandy lands requiring more fall than clay. In connection with orozontaling, I made observations for two years to ascertain the number of washing ains that fell during the year, and the result was that about one in twenty only are bundant enough to saturate the soil that s deeply plowed and fill the rows sufficienty for washing. This then is a saving worhy the experiment of the planter, and he will often see the advantage of level rows even for retaining the water that would otherwise run off and not be used by the plants; -where rows run up and down hills. iny rain that runs carries off land. Where your lands are rented you may expect little horizontalising, less of anything like sys-tematic rotation of crops, and absolutely none of that general care of buildings, fencing, gatus, &c., so necessary for the

proper keeping up of the place.

The present idea of planting largely of sotton and little or no grain is an agricultural abuse, a disastrous abuse, and one eculiar to white men. It was prophesied amonget many other wise sayings by the abor the fields of the South would teem with an abundance heretofore unknownthat all our products would be at least doubled as soon as this mill stone of slavery was removed from around our necks, and it is a most remarkable fact that the whole South has lent its energies to the fulfillment of this stupid saying, so far as cotton is concerned (and, this is the only crop that benefits the Yankee) and, we now find him counting our bales and pointing out to his people the great service that has been rendered us by this most villainous theft and merciles foruelty that has ever been perpe-trated upon any people. We of the South know more of free negro labor than even wise men of the North, and most of us are conscious that a few more years of this pseudo prosperity and the country is indeed undone. If any man doubts, I will show the figures obtained from Mr. Creight, the depot agent at this place, and I ask his at-tention whilst I read the statement.

Received at Winnshoro Depot from July 1st 1869 to July 1st 1870: \$104,271.60 67,272 Bu Corn, 517 Hhds. Bacon.

2,968 Sacks Flour, 11.872 00 2 741 Bhbla. do 1.068 Bales Hay, 422 Tons Guano,

of corn imported 134,544 bushels, of bacon 1034 hhds, of flour 16,900 sacks, of bay 3,931 bales, commercial manures 844 tons;

the enormous sum of \$600,000. Upon the other hand I am furnished from the same source with the following state ment of cotton shipped from Winnsboro during the same period, viz: 5844 bales. allowing as was done in regard to import that all the other depots ship as much, and we have for the crop of the District 11,688 bales. If it is true that cotton has been hauled to Columbia in wagons, it is also true that considerable amounts of supplies have been, and are being received from there amounts of cotton that have been sent from adjoining Districts and sold here for the purpose of evading liens. Eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight bales at \$80. gives \$935,040 for the crop. From this deduct the amount rendered above \$500,000 and we have \$335,040 remaining; out of which sum so magnificent in the eyes of the philanthropists, must be allowed the stealings of Scott and his Ring, wear and tear of land, price and usage of males, hire of laborers, blacksm.ths bills, tools and implements, interest on money invested in cost of living for planter and family, doc-tors bills, lawyers fees, stealings and ag gravations of negroes, legislators who at-tend at six dollars a day, and legislators who do not attend, at six dollars per day, and numerous other incidentals; and vo bestowed upon us by Yankee land is quite in keeping with the character of presents usually made by them. The United States agricultural statistics for 1869 gives to this District 19,770 bales. Here is a falling off worthy of note even if our expenses were as little as then. The District on an average does not ranke 5 bales to the horse, but let us make a casual calculation at the estimate. A mule cost \$150, the interest on which is \$15. The rule in the time of slavery was to allow two hands to the mule worth now \$100 a piece, and found, -finding is worth for the two, 26 bushels of corn at \$2, and 812 lbs. bacon at 25 cents -- \$130. stopped the next decade must find us as the sorn and 3000 lbs, of hey at \$2 will cost you \$140; and the wear and tear of your land, say 20 acres more or less is worth \$2 per acre, \$40. The money invested in 20 acres worth \$10 per acre at 10 per cent

Now for the statement : Interest on money paid for mule \$15. It requires now at least three hands to do the work of two heretofore, hence we have for hire and find ing of three hands \$490. Feeding mule \$140, wear and tear of land \$40, interest on money invested in land \$20, plows, hoes, &c , \$12. Sum this up and the economical side of the guide row other rows, and as little amount of \$722 is obtained, a cost of soon as you find that the surface of the \$144.40 cents per per bag for raising, land is changing and that in consequence which is just 36 and 1-10 cents per pound amount to about 30cts per lb. If this is not tried to make one, and if you choose to ton it still costs over 15 cents per pound. calous of each other that we cannot be

dedged our honor by a rising vote in this Court House. Is it necessary gentlemen that I shall go urther into the abuses of agriculture? Thre are others but, I have certainly enunerated enough for our consideration at this time. Let us look about us for a remedy for those already alluded to; first, for a or copartnership farming. This vile arrangement was first forced upon us by the Freedman's Bureau and has since been perpetuated by Labor Conventions and Union League. The remedy is exceedingly simple, it consists solely in a determination to bear with it no longer; and if the negro without an ounce of provisions or an acre of land to stand upon does not hesitate to meet in convention and establish rates of here and conditions of service, I see no reason why we through our Agricultural Bocieties may not say to him even in kindness, sirs: your requirements are not consistent with our ideas of what is conducive to the good of agriculture and we consider ourselves entitled for this first time to act in accordance with the dictates of our consciences. This accomplishes our object and does it in time to make the year's crop on ary and February will consume his provisions and like the terrapin with fire on his back, you will find him moving off to work in good time to make a crop; I think a wiser and better being, I advocate no measure of the several reasons, that I neither consider retaliation as right end necessary for the

16 I have offered no agricultural reasons promiscuously, I would have you not do it for political purposes. So far as my observation extends the favors since the war simply to help you oust a dishonest carpetbagger for a despicable scallaway from an office through which he is preying upon the vitals of the whole country, he considers your request unreasonable and turns a deaf ear. You have sufficiently demonstrated your inclination to be friendly to these paoole, and I think it time that a returning the requirements of the militia bill made by sense of duty upon their parts if they have his own vile begislature, the very next day any, or expect any, should prompt them to at the bidding of Johnston and Barber, two descend from that pinnacle of folly creeted, igo trant and unfriendly nearest openly by their own stupidity and the counsels of violate the laws that he has swore to sup-

than \$500 last year myself in this way, and have lost more or less every year by it since freedom. The immense amounts of high priced and frequently spurious articles of commercial fertilizers that have inundated this vicinity upon the four articles of commercial fertilizers that have inundated the country spire the way and the service of the white man when he supposes as he seems to do, that we are forever to endure his tainins, threats and systematic combinations for the impeding of our combinations for the impeding of our computer since the way are the reached. Leave out the fertilizers and there is a tax upon the agricultural interests of commercial fertilizers that have inundated this vicinity upon the four articles of corn, based on the country spire the way demonstrately appropriate the conflicts.

Add the per cent, charged for credit, and posses as he seems to do, that we are forever to endure his tainins, threats and system-spire that have inundated this vicinity upon the four articles of corn, based on the complete spire that have inundated the country spire the way are a with the bristling bayones of high ways ever a with the bristling bayones of his lawless negro addition. The roads are red company at your own expenses?

A Terrific Storm—Immense Loss of Proposition ways ever a with the streets and high the streets and high control of the ways ever a with the bristling bayones of his lawless negro addition. The roads are red company at your own expenses?

And the per cent, charged for credit, and for beautiful that the streets and high the streets and high control of the ways ever a with the streets and settle of the ways ever a with the bristling bayones of high posses as he seems to do, that we are forever and yet a street of the ways ever a with the streets and high posses as he seems to do, that we are forever and yet a street of the ways ever a with the streets and high posses as he seems to do, that we are forever and yet a street of the ways ever a with the streets and system. go into copartnership upon terms made in with one another. The rest of your women Union Leagues. What's sauce for the goose and children is broken, both in your town

> cal organizations it teaches wisdom by the ills it entai's. Bought wit is best, but with ig. that he but a treed the true sentiments a large crop of cotton at consequently low of his heart when he a luded to the Winfigures and liens to force payment for guano. eredit and consequently at high prices; I quietly in the veins of every true son of fear gentlemen, that the price paid for it the State. These are not times that men will prove too dear for many, very many of should be led by their passions. The reaus. I am one of those who believe that nan differs mainly from the other animals in proportion to the exercise of his will Prudence should temper our every act, but over things and circumstances. Deprive it has ever been and is now my opinion that tim of volition either for good or bad purposes and what is he more than the cur that velps in your streets or the worm that vill, and what cannot be accomplish? what are he not accomplished? The mighty the world is replete with the mighty the world is replete with the mighty us then resolve to plant largely of corn, men of the country cannot trust themselves wheat, oats, rye and even of clover and all with Winchester rifles too; for, they are by selecting our best lands and thereby rosurface and one usually selected on ac-with more patience the solution of this ter-count of its barrenness. It is much easier rible problem which dod-in his mysterious to keep up the fertility of a piece of land providence is temporarily keeping from this already good, than to revive the energies stricken people. Arm yourselves. If it

If I mistake not, cotton has sold for as righ as 40 cents in gold in this town; it can be brought back to that figure and must each it before we attain any considerable neasure of prosperity by the present sysem of labor, that impedes our agricultural progress, or before we can respond prompt-y to the exhorbitant demands of a government, 95 per cent of whose legislators, wise men, and counsellors, are ignorant negro thieves, bastardized hybrids and despicable coundrels from other States, and a spoonful or two of seum from among us. I care not with what arguments in reference to increased productions from India, Egypt, and elsewhere you combat the proposition; I maintain that if we are losing money, raining our lands, and degrading ourselves as I have proven, it is our duty even to quit the production of cotton altogether and turn our attention to wher things .-Leaving to England the monopoly to which an enlightened agricultural statesmanship and a general benevolence towards her whole people so preeminently entitles her. What can be the motive that would prompt us to pursue an agricultural plan that simply enables as to purchase corn and bacon from intend so far as in me lies to bid good-bye to his corn after this year, and if we can this Fall elect a Governor whose presence amongst us does embolden hog rogues, 1

intend again to raise my own meat, There is another duty of the agriculturalwhich if they were sold would reduce the amount to about 30sts per lb. If this is germain to the subject and is not inappronot a fair estimate it is not because I have printely introduced even in an agricultural society. I have always thought and said double it and sny that 10 bales are raised that the farmers of the State had it in their instead of five, by those who raise all cot. power to remedy many of the ills of government with which we have been overwhelm. And yet there is a contest amongst us for ed. It is still my opinion that with the this glorious privilege, which makes us so exercise of a little will, we even at this late day can demonstrate to the secondrels who do demand of you, Robert K. Scott, rusted in a combination for the ameliora, are stirring the minds of the negro, his and ion of our difficulties even after we have their insignificance and utter dependence upon our forbearance. Take the subject of taxation for instance. The colored sage who does most of the counselling in these parts tells his people that there is no necessity that their minds should be exercised upon the subject of taxes, as they have nothing to pay on, and all the taxes come out of white men's pockets, whereupon pure to the practice of cropping on shares they reason thusly: If I pay no taxes I am certainly little concerned about these stealings that I hear of, and as they are not putting their hands into my pocket and are moreover my best friends, I don't care if they do make a little off the "buckra," have it in our power to make them pay heavily of taxes and in such a way that the most ignorant of them can feel it. This is my plan, to do exactly what he has done; have concert of action, and agree that in consideration of the fact that we are making little or nothing by farming we cannot afford to give but \$50 as hire where we are n r paying \$100. I am aware that the plan is fraught with some difficulties and that the negro has been told that the white man could not exist an hour without his labor, but each and every one knew to the contrary, and if even a majority of farmers go into an arrangement to this effect, he must succumb and that so speedily that there will not be a loss of even one crop. Desperate diseases require prompt remedies, and I proclaim it here to day that if there is a white man within the sound voice who is not willing to lock his planta proscription upon any portion of our peo- tion up for one year, if needs be, to get rid ple by any other portion of the people, for of the 'tanglement' so industriously being of the "tanglement" so industriously plied by that distinguished 4th of July orait wise, just, humane, nor enlightened to do tor to whom I have alluded; in my opinion, so, but all the living and all the written he is certainly not much uncommoded by wisdom of the world sanctions certain it. It is a sure and speedy solution of the neasures of solf-defence and even of dreadful enigma that mystifies our people Why should we hesitate to hasten the most dreaded consequences that could follow such a course. Are not the officials of the why lands should not be rented to negroes State plotting for the utter destruction of every honest man and decent sentiment Are you not ruled over by a man whose character is so vile and whose official course have all been upon one side. If he wants has been so infamous that he cannot ascoto rent lands, buy a mule, obtain provisions ciate upon terms of intimacy with one sinciate upon terms of intimacy with one sinor any other favors he comes to you his old gle solitary full blooded Carolina gentle-masters; and in the majority of instances man? Why then should we hesitate to gets what he wants, but if you ask him seize upon even remote, probabilities that are calculated to remove the tortures under back upon all associations of white men ex cept such as leagued with him in his speculations and villainies? I'id he not after having received yours, the first company

organized in the District in accordance with

is sauce for the gauder, and I advise that had for miles in the surrounding country henceforth we meet him in precisely the surfernal din of their midnight drums same spirit exhibited upon his part. same spirit exhibited upon his part.

The remedy for my third and last abuse incontrovertible fact that he has furnished

or agriculture is no more difficult than the others, perhaps even less so, for like many violations of the laws that govern the physical organizations it tending the first than the call organizations it tending the first than the first than the first that he has furnished the first than the them fro the bands of white men? Show sugar, coffee, molasses, shoes, dry goods and many other things all beight upon a gredit and consequently at high tupon a chester rifle in his Washington speech as the son and forbearance of cool heads and balanced minds should be allowed full sway these helt born reconstruction acts brought upon us by the blood of Americans would leave us as they came upon us with the disapproval of the American people written in characters of blood all over their infamous pages. In the meantime, therefore, I see no impropriety or violation of law in arming yourselves, I see no reason why the good men of the country cannot trust themselves other of the crops of roots, plants and grain as well aware of the terrible consequences to which our climate and soil is adapted, and that must follow the improper use of them as ignorant and irresponsible negroes lucing the acreage in cultivation we can whilst the possession of them will enable concentrate our tillage, manures, and ener- us with feelings of more security to devote gies. It has always been a mistaken poli- ourselves to the Agricultural and other ey to scatter our manures over so large a material interests of our State, and await takes of the wearing apparel of your wives. and of the bread of your little ones, put it off not another day.

Charges Against Scott.

The charges have been openly and pointedly made, and they are generally believed. There is no man in the State who can read and write, who does not know that Scott, as Governor, has prostituted his position to specu-Late in the bonds of the State, and in the bills of the Bank of the State .-So much for the first charge. If our knowledge is founded on a mistaken interpretation of facts, we have a right to pronounce a verdict of guilty, or to demand a denial of guilt with the proof of innocence.

With regard to the second and third charges we scarcely think that he will dare deny them, and if be does his testimony should be very strong to rebut the evidence against him in possession of the people of this State who have watched the course of the man who said on one occasion in Charleston, "I could have been a full Major-General if I had consented to accept a negro division but I would figure in a State Convention of his party

not have anything to do with them." The fifth charge is the frightful one of being a murderer. Proofs are furnished by General Butler sufficient to convict before a jury of twelve men, and yet Governor Scott folds his arms and remains silent. The people of the State have a right to demand, and proof that you are innocent of the blood of Randolph. If you can retute the testimony there is no man in the State, whether your political encmy or friend, who will not rejoice to know that among the many things in your career of which we have cause to be ashamed, the crime of murder cannot be numbered.

We have a right to ask if you, the Governor of this State, did so dishonor yourself, your family, and the poor deluded people who unfortunately elected you to the office which you now hold, as to have done the acts charged in the fourth clause of the indictment. (As to women of ill-

We have a right to ask you why Leslie, Land Commissioner, has never been reported; why, when he threatened to send you to the penitentiary, he was allowed to resign, and whether it is or is not true that you paid him \$25,000 for his resignation?

The other charges even Scott himself cannot deny. The facts in all, except the last, are before the entire State, and the last one rests on the authority of that pure and noble gentleman Wade Hampton, whose assertion we are sure no honest man will dare to contradict.

General Scott, are you guilty or not guilty ?- Courier.

MESSES. EDITORS ;--- The truthful T. J. Mackey, in his attack upon Sawyer, (not our funeral) for his agency in the removal of the disabilities of General Butler, refers to the latter as one of the authors of the Black Code.

By referring to the House Journal, page 119, in the vote on the third and are very healthy, but the persons who final reading of the Bill, among the settle on the low, flat lands, and use the nays will be found the name of General Butler. Mackey knew, or might and fevers, and the inhabitants of the have known the truth, but the perversion of truth serves his purposes best.

Charleston Courier.

A Boston man advertises for a servant, as follows : Wanted A' Nursery Girl. Nationality or religion no 21.898 00
21.898 00
7,682.00
31,660.00
31,660.00
42.00
52.00
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ever visited our city came upon us yescourse inflicted damage the amount of which can scarcely be estimated. It

was the severest storm since Sept. 1860. commenced blowing early in the morn-strokes that should beat swords into ing and gained intensity as the day advanced, and blowing signs helter skelter, tearing trees up by the roots and breaking down telegraph posts in all parts of

From 12 until 2 o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane.

The tide rose very rapidly, reaching, it is estimated, fully four feet above high tide mark before it commenced to fall. Front, Commerce and Water streets are too selfish and too thoughtless to were completely submerged, and the take pains for any creature out of your stores in all the lower parts of the city were under water, and immense losses were incurred among the down town I just tell you this; that if the usual grocery dealers in damage to stocks. The water on Dauphin street reached about 30 feet above Water street.

Messrs. Forcheimmer & Lassabe, B. A. Weems & Co., Ulrich & Diard and countries would last a week 1 tell year G. M. Parker were perhaps the heaviest more; that, at whatever moment you losers by the food, although nearly choose to put a period to war, you every merchant on Commerce and Water streets-where the stores are take any day to go out to dinner. You low suffered more or less. It is a clear know, or at least you might know, if impossibility to make even a fair approx imation of the damage from this cause,

All the down town dealers went acwely to work elevating their goods early in the morning, and to this precautionary measure was due the saving bols of mourning with them. Let but of a great deal of property.

The steamers Gertrude and Mist lying at the wharves across the river, were torn from their fastenings and blown creatures. Your praying is useless, over to this side. The Mist went along and your church going mere mackery of up the river clear, and finally, after God, if you have not plain obedience in losing her chimneys, was blown ashore in the marsh just above the mouth of One-Mile creek.

The Gertrude, however, was less fortunate. After crossing over she struck first the Prairie State, then the Hale, the Ella May, and the Laura; broke I tell you again, no war would last a the steamer Arlington from her fastenings at the wharf nearly opposite Ship. pers' press; liberated the three masted schooner J. Ricardo Jorda from her hold to the wharf near by the Arling; ran into and carried off a barge lying along side of the steamer J. P. Jackson. and after losing her calan overboard, sunk nearly opposite the Merchants' press .- Mobile Tribune.

The "Whittemore Party."

When such a man as Whittemore is not only reelected to the place in Congress which he disgraced by his corruption, but is made the prominent it is not hard to see that a dangerous class of politicians and a debased condition of political morals are again uppermost in South Carolina. No fair-minded, intelligent American, whatevor his party leanings may be, can have any other feeling than that of disgust for the political chicanery that leads to such humiliating results, nor should he have any other language for them than unqualified condemnation .-- Philadelphia Led-

It appears that the cadet-broker Whittemore took entire charge of the Republican State Convention on Thursday last. It was Whittemore! who decided which of the delegates were duly elected ; Whittemore who framed the platform "endorsing President Grant's administration," and Whittemore who nominated the candidates for the coming race. In one word, from its head to its tail, the whole Republican party in South Carolina was incarnated in this convicted and twice-branded cadet-selling carpet-bag Congressman; and so decided a prominence on the heels of his second rejection by the House seems to indicate that, just in proportion as any man becomes degraded in general estimation, just in that proportion does he rise in the estimation of those ricefield suffragans, who form, with some Whittemore-ish white men, the Republican party of South Carolina, This fellow was driven from the House for plain theft, and his constituents sent him back : the House spurned him from its threshold, and, lo I he rises still higher in South Carolina Republicanism, and from the simple Congressman becomes the great head-centre of the party throughout the State .- New York World.

TEXAS .- It is estimated that over 100,000 immigrants have entered Texas within the last twelve months, and during las December over 1,500 persons came daily into the State. The crops this summer it is believed, will be double those of last year. The hilly regions of the Western part of the State water of the streams, are liable to chills coast citizens are subject to yellow fever. Labor is in great demand in the agricultural districts, and farm hands receive from \$15 to \$20 a month and their board. During the cotton picking season they are paid from \$2.50 to \$3 a day and board. In Thortities journeymen mechanics are paid from \$3 50 to \$5 a day of marit.

trobly punished with a state of

Ruskin on War and Women.

Mr Ruskin, at the close of a recent

lecture on war addressed to the Royal Military College, Woolwich, mide the terday morning and before running its following remarks to the ladies present : "You may wonder, perhaps, that I have spoken this night in praise of war. Yet truly, if it might be, I, for one, A stout breeze from the southeast would fain join the cadence of hammerploughshares; and that this cannot be. is not the tault of us men. It is your full. Wholly yours. Only by your command, or by your permission, can any contest take place among us. And the real, final reason for all the poverty, misery, and rage of battle throughout Europe is simply that you women, however good and religious, however immediate circles. You fancy that you are sorry for the pains of others. Now, course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and ravaging measants fields, merely broke china upon your own could do it with less trouble than you you would think, that every baule you Lear of has made many orphans and widows. We have none of us heart enough truly to mourn with these; but, at least, we might put on the outer symevery Christian lady who has a conscience toward God vow that she will mourn, at least outwardly, for his killed you to your conscience. Let every lady in the happy classes of civilized Europe simply vow that, while any cruel war proceeds, she will wear black-a mute's black-with no jewel, no ornament, no excuse for an invasion into prettiness. week." - Graphic.

The New York Tribune and North Caro-

Who would have thought of finding the following in the columns of the New York Tribune? Its special Washington correspondent writes:

"The manner in which partisan telegrams from the South have been manufactured and published in the North, to further the personal designs of unscrupulous and ambitious men, was well shown up in the developments brought out in reference to the Washington Chronicle during the progr investigation. The same game is now going on in connection with the internal affairs of other Southern States. It is believed that the ensning elections in the South will result, in some instances, not perhaps in the defeat of the Republican party, but in defeat of certain individuals who are and have been using that party as a means to their own selfish advancement. Foreseeing this the effort is to get up an excuse to declare martial law, and local newspapers in the interest of the men alluded

This is particularly the case in North Carolina, and no surprise need be felt at a daily dish of horrors from that State, served up in the Chronicle, 'for,' said one of North Carolina Senators, 'we must get these statements disseminated through the North."

to are teeming with accounts of outrages.

The "certain individuals who are charged with using the Republican party at the South to advance their own selfish ends are Ballock, of Georgia, and Holden, of North Carolina, and their followers. The allusion to the Washington Chronicle relates to the articles published by Bullock in that mercenary sheet, and for which he paid three prices above the ordinary advertising terms. Bullock's account of the condition of Georgia is well known to be a tissue of falsehoods, gotten up for the purpose of operating on Congress. Holden's recent manifesto concerning Ku-Klux outrages in North Carolina is of the same stamp.

FLIES OF HORSES .- T: - Journal of Chemistry gives the following as a preventive of horses being tensed by

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil a quarter of an hour. When cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, namely, between and upon the ears, the neck, the flanks, etc. Not only the gentleman or lady who rides out for pleasure will derive pleasure from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

MRs. LINCOLN'S PENSION - The Philadelphia Press says : "Of course it is not true that Mrs Lincoln will refuse Awrup.—A female child with three the pension voted to her by Congress tongues has been born in Iowa. Some and so war nly advocated by Mrs. poor devil is destined, we fear, to be Grant." Mrs. Lincoln would hardly see so singular an example.